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GENERAL RIOTING IN WAKE OF BIG STRIKE

STRIKERS GATHER IN DEFIANCE OF MAYOR

Street Cars Run Gauntlet; Terrified Passengers Lie on Floors

MAY ASK PRESIDENT FOR INTERVENTION

Reports of Men on Strike Conflicting—Labor Leaders Claim 75,000

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of the great sympathetic strike of organized labor to back up the fight of the trolley men against the Rapid Transit company.

Nearly every section of the city had a tale to tell of cars attacked and men assaulted by strikers and sympathizers or clashes with police.

The scene of the most general disturbance shifted from the heretofore turbulent Kensington district to the heart of the city, where, despite the announcement of Mayor Keyburn that no demonstration should be held on this historic ground, a crowd of 25,000 gathered to participate and watch the demonstration of organized labor.

Police, mounted and afoot, were there by the score, with strict orders to keep the crowds moving.

Owing to the patience, carefulness and steadiness of the police there was no serious outbreak. A great crowd of strikers paraded the square unmolested. There is a difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike. Saturday being a half holiday, it was impossible to get more than a rough estimate of the number out. The committee of ten which is conducting the strike, in a statement tonight said 70,000 men are now out and the walkout affected 30,000 other workers.

Secretary Hope declared that the bakers, milk wagon drivers and grocery clerks would not be called out. He did not desire that organized labor should inconvenience the public to the extent of handicapping the delivery of the necessities of life.

Other labor leaders said 55,000 men had struck and the number would be greatly increased Monday.

Claim Reports Exaggerated While citizens generally regard the strike as most serious, city officials, from the mayor down, claim the strike is no as widespread as claimed by labor leaders.

Director of Safety Clay said police reports showed that not more than 20,000 are out.

However, with all the conflicting reports, it is evident that all industries are not prostrated. The great indus-

BILL FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS ENACTED BY SENATE

Democrats Vote Solidly Against Measure—Goes to Representatives With Provision to Keep Money in Banks Where Deposited

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Dividing practically on party lines, the senate at the close of the third session of the legislative day of March 3, passed the administration postal savings bank bill.

Of the seventy-two votes cast, fifty were in favor of the bill and twenty-two against. All the negative votes were democrats, even McHenry, who had voted with the republicans throughout consideration of the bill, in the end deserting to his own party.

Chamberlain of Oregon was the only democrat who stood with the republicans in favor of the bill.

As it goes to the house, the bill authorizes the various money order departments of the postoffice to accept sums of one dollar or more and deposit the same at the local banks, where the money will remain unless withdrawn by the president in case of war or other exigencies.

In case of this withdrawal, the funds

trial establishments, locomotive car shops, ship yards and steel works, all of which are "open shop" concerns, are operating today.

The greatest number of sympathetic strikers claimed that 50,000 are out of workers in the Kensington district. The strikers claimed that 50,000 are out of the industries alone, and scattering unions in other trades are well represented.

Master builders admitted that their industry is seriously crippled.

May Cal on Taft There is a rumor tonight that labor leaders might request Taft to use his influence to bring an end to the trouble or take some steps along the lines adopted by Roosevelt in the coal strike.

No talk of arbitration or peace is evident and large employers are awaiting the events of the next few days before attempting settlement.

On Walnut street the first trouble occurred. The sight of trolley cars on the thoroughfare angered the vanguard of the labor parade near Independence hall and a stone went through the window of one of the cars. Every car that came along ran the gauntlet and there was a running fire of stones, pieces of wood and other missiles which terrified the passengers and crews. To escape the missiles the motormen threw on full power and sent the cars flying out of the way with occupants lying on the floors.

Worst Riot of Strike The worst outbreak was in the heart of the city, where the police mobilized. No previous disturbance has compared with this in magnitude and intensity. Men and women fell at the onslaught of the police and on all parts of the street and sidewalks were scores of cut and bruised.

Subsequent to the Walnut street disturbance was another on Washington square in which the crowd turned on a small force of policemen, knocking one of them down and breaking the club of another. In the mixup that followed the men in the throng seized eggs, produce, canned goods and everything they could get their hands on, and pelted the policemen. A mounted squad dispersed the mob.

Dozens of cars were attacked, windows smashed and passengers and crews forced to take refuge from the flying missiles by lying prostrate on the floors.

Woman Arrested The police seized four prisoners from the ranks of the disturbances. One was placed in a patrol and made a spectacular leap for freedom. One of those in custody is a young woman, Ada Meyerson, said to be secretary of the union of women shirtwaist makers and prominent in the recent shirtwaist strike.

Driven from Independence square, several thousand later congregated in Washington square, near by. A man mounted on the shoulders of several others began a harangue. A detail of mounted policemen dashed through the archway from Independence hall. The crowd scattered right and left before the horses and the orator tumbled off the shoulders of the other men.

Co-ored Cops Anger Crowd Several minutes of sharp work with horses and clubs served to disperse the mass. A number of colored policemen aroused the ire of the crowd, and Superintendent of Police Taylor, fearing further trouble, ordered them away.

A detail of mounted police, sent to break up another disturbance, was met by several women who showered them with confetti and defied arrest.

In Kensington a big crowd was

CHARGED BY THE MOUNTED OFFICERS AND TWO WERE INJURED BY BLOWS FROM CLUBS. THREE ARRESTS WERE MADE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Gifford Pinchot concluded his part in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry today and James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, and another prominent member of the Roosevelt "Tennis cabinet," took the stand.

Pinchot's story ended with the reiteration of the statement that he had little or no personal knowledge of the things to which he called attention during the four days he was on the witness stand, and with general defense of the forest service. Pinchot summed up the various "inferences" he wished the committee to draw from the documents which had previously been introduced in evidence.

The former forester's final day on the witness stand was taken up almost entirely with "inferences and conclusions." He was examined and cross-examined as to these until the members of the committee were plainly irritated by the tactics of counsel in going over the same ground again and again and pleaded for a chance to draw their own conclusions.

About the only interesting point made by Attorney Vertrees during the day was the suggestion to the committee that Pinchot charged Ballinger with "wilful deception" of the president for a possible misstatement made upon information furnished by others, whereas, Pinchot intending himself for having made misstatements to the president, likewise on information of others, declared that he merely made "simple mistakes."

During the hour and a half he was on the stand Garfield went into a detailed history of his administration of the interior department, especially with respect to the withdrawal of lands containing water power sites. He declared there had been no subterfuge, no dealing in the dark. Garfield insisted that the supervisory power of the executive to withdraw lands from entry has existed from the beginning of the government. As to the charge that power site withdrawals were too large, Garfield said he thought a great mistake had been made in not making some of them larger.

charged by the mounted officers and two were injured by blows from clubs. Three arrests were made. Three thousand strikers met in Central Labor Union hall at Barwood today. Counsel for the strike leaders told the strikers they had this day, without sanction of law, been deprived of the right of peaceful assemblage. He advised the mt remain orderly, no matter how great the provocation, declaring that the cause of labor throughout the country is at issue in this struggle.

John Murphy attacked the city administration, characterizing it as "the most damnable ever seen." The mayor, he said, could have prevented the strike had he cared to. Every reference to the mayor was greeted with jeers and hoots.

HISTORIC PAPERS IN CAPITOL ATTIC

Letters Written by Famous Persons to Be Preserved by Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In an unlighted corner of the attic of the house of representatives the house committee on accounts has rescued a large number of letters and documents of the early days of the republic.

Among them are letters from Washington, Jefferson, La Fayette, Jay and Monroe.

Two letters were written by Martha Washington and Mary Todd Lincoln, the former concerning the proposed removal of the body of her husband from Mount Vernon to the crypt of the capitol and the other applying to the government for a pension of \$5,000 a year, which was granted.

The house voted an appropriation of \$2,500 to have the historic papers cared for and deposited in the library of congress as the "House of Representatives Collection."

PINCHOT HAS BAD HALF DAY ON STAND

Little Additional Evidence Given Bearing on Conduct of Office

GARFIELD TESTIFIES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Says Power Site Withdrawals in Many Cases Not Large Enough

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HYDE DENOUNCED BY WIDOW OF SWOPE

Dramatic Recital of Fears and Suspicions Told on Witness Stand

DOCTOR INDICTED; THIRTEEN COUNTS

Charged With Wholesale Poisoning in Attempt to Slay Family

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—Disregarding the advice of her attorneys, Mrs. Logan Swope today laid bare, while giving testimony in the slander suit of her son-in-law, Dr. B. Hyde, the innermost secrets of her household for years.

With tears coursing her cheeks, she repeatedly rose from the witness chair as she told her story. She told of the courtship of Hyde, how she tried to like him as a son-in-law and of her belief that he had attempted to murder her relatives, and at one time tried to poison her.

The charge that Hyde tried to poison Mrs. Swope is a new feature of the case.

"He brought me a glass of water on December 12 that tasted bitter," she said. "I drank some of it, noticing a peculiar taste, and asked him where he got it."

"Out of the water cooler," he replied. "He was trying to poison you," said one of my daughters.

"I demanded that he give me an emetic. This probably saved my life."

"Hyde married my daughter for money, not love," she continued, excitedly. "He followed her like a hawk follows a hen. She was his prospective prey."

Wanted to Reform Hyde "At last, despite all objections, they were married. I tried to make a man of him. I wanted to give my daughter an opportunity to reform him."

Here the woman's emotions overcame her. Tears flowed from her eyes. She choked for a moment and was unable to speak. Summoning all her strength, she arose from her chair and almost shrieked: "And every moment of the time he was standing there he was planning to murder the members of my family."

After this tirade, the aged woman sank almost exhausted. When she resumed talking it was in defense of her daughter, Mrs. Hyde.

"Frances is a dear, pure girl. I have never said anything against her," she said. "I love her and none can say harm of her."

Repeatedly Mrs. Swope's attorneys attempted to silence her. But she was pouring out her soul and her advisers were unheeded.

"Harrowing as this may be to me, I must tell it all," she said. "I must explain how I feel toward Hyde, and why I feel that way. It's my story and I will tell it all."

Hyde Indicted Dr. B. Clark Hyde, husband of the niece of the late Colonel Thomas H. Swope, was indicted tonight on thirteen counts and eleven indictments by the grand jury that has been investigating the Swope mystery for the last three weeks. Two indictments charge first degree murder in connection with the deaths of Colonel Swope and Chrisman Swope.

One indictment accused Hyde of manslaughter by bleeding James Hutton, a cousin of Swope, in a neglectful manner. Eight indictments were returned in connection with the alleged poisoning of the Swope family and visitors and attacks of the Swope household.

Hyde is accused of poisoning with typhoid germs, with intent to murder Margaret, Stella, Sarah and Lucy Swope, Nora Dickson, Georgia Compton, Mildred Fox and Lenora Copridge, a colored girl.

All were stricken with typhoid while Hyde was attending the Swope family. Three counts are contained in the indictment charging the poisoning of Margaret. The first charges Hyde with attempted poison of her by typhoid germs. The second accused him of trying to poison by giving a hypodermic injection December 12. In the third, he is alleged to have attempted poisoning by giving strychnine and other poisons.

Hyde received the news of the indictments calmly.

"I have just read that I had been indicted," he said. "In the libel suit against John Paxton he stated under oath that on December 20, 1909, before the slightest investigation was made and before an examination of any of the bodies of the dead had been made, he concluded I was guilty of murder, and attempted to murder others. I have just read the testimony of Mrs.

Women Who Carried Anti-Liquor War Into the Halls of Congress.



Legislation aimed at keeping liquor advertisements out of the mails, prohibiting liquor salesmen from entering "dry" states and strengthening the provisions of the laws relating to interstate traffic in liquor is the object of the visit to Washington of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, president and honorary secretary, respectively, of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union. The anti-liquor fight in Washington of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon is an outgrowth and part of a movement by the union in the States. The two anti-liquor advocates have already spoken in several large cities of this country and will go abroad in May to attend the triennial world's convention of the union to be held in Glasgow June 4-11. Mrs. Stevens is the successor of Miss Frances Willard as president of the union, becoming its acting president in 1908 after Miss Willard's death. Miss Gordon was Miss Willard's private secretary for twenty-one years.

SLIDE IN CANADA DEALS DEATH TO NINETY

Most of Dead Were Japanese Laborers and Foremen of Construction

BUT FIVE BODIES TAKEN FROM SNOW

Many Other Slides Cover Railroad Tracks and Impede Traffic

VANCOUVER, March 5.—Of sixty-two Canadian Pacific trainmen, trackmen and laborers buried by an avalanche at Rogers Pass, on the Summit the Selkirk range of the Rocky mountains, all are probably dead. Following is a list of the victims:

- R. J. BUCKLEY, conductor, W. PHILLIPS, J. J. FRASER, roadmaster, T. R. GRIPFITH, fireman, T. PETERRUFF, engineer, J. M'CLELLAND, bridge man, A. JOHNSON, foreman, F. WELANDER, foreman, D. J. M'DONALD, bridge man, A. MAHON, brakeman, G. NICHOLLS, bridge foreman. Twelve of Bridge Foreman McDonald's mens names are unknown and thirty-seven were Japanese. This afternoon the bodies of only five of the men have been recovered.

The work of rescuing the dead and repairing the track is greatly retarded by a blizzard. There was also another big slide of snow and rock this morning a mile east of the spot where the men were overwhelmed. It destroyed a portion of the snowshed and buried the track four hundred yards to a depth of sixty feet. There were no victims in the last avalanche.

DEATH LIST INCREASES

WINNIPEG, March 6.—At 9 p. m. Canadian Pacific officials report that ninety-two met death and fourteen are injured and in the hospital as the result of the avalanche in Rogers Pass.

Another slide occurred on the banks of Kicking Horse river, near Palliser today. It buried the track for 900 feet to a depth of 25 feet.

Another slide is reported from Three Valleys, a small point west of Revelstoke. It is 300 feet long and ten feet deep.

FARMAN MAKES NEW AEROPLANE RECORD

MOURMELON, France, March 5.—Farman established a new world's record in his aeroplane with two passengers, here today, remaining in the air an hour and ten minutes.

RUSSIANS STRIKEN

Diphtheria Breaks Out and Entire Camp at Honolulu Is Quarantined

HONOLULU, March 5.—Diphtheria has broken out among the four hundred Russians brought from Harbin by the board of immigration on the last steamed from the Orient, and who are still camped at the wharf, refusing to go to work on the sugar plantations.

Eleven immigrants, the majority being Chinese, were brought to the islands by promises that have not been kept, stating that they desire help to return home.

The Russians have appealed to their ambassador at Washington, alleging that they were brought to the islands by promises that have not been kept, stating that they desire help to return home.

FLORIDA TOBACCO RAISERS COMBINE

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 5.—A merger of all the large Sumatra tobacco companies in Florida has been finally accomplished. A corporation with a capital stock of \$7,000,000 to be known as the American Sumatra Tobacco company has been formed.

FEW BODIES TAKEN FROM ICE TOMB

Morbidity Expected Tomorrow But Will Be Denied Sight of Horror

WELLINGTON, March 5.—Slow progress was made today by the men excavating in the death gorge and only a few bodies were brought out. The weather is unfavorable, being cold and snowy.

Rotary plows and hundreds of men are working towards Wellington on both sides of the Cascades. When the engines with chains and cables and derricks arrive, the ruins will be explored rapidly.

Among the few bodies found today were those of Engineer B. F. Jarman and Fireman Harry Otto Partridge of Biloxi, Miss. Tomorrow's trains are expected to bring crowds of sightseers from Seattle and Everett to scenic, but these visitors will not be permitted the freedom of Wellington if they climb the mountain to look upon the scenes of horror.

The bodies of two mail clerks Richard Bogart and George Hofer, both of Spokane, were identified today. These are the first bodies of postal employees to be taken from the ruins. Forty-five bodies have been recovered and identified. The bodies of seven railroad men were taken to Everett today.

WEATHER BULLETIN WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Forecast for Arizona: Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

EMINENT FINANCIER SAYS JAPANESE WILL WALLOP US

Declares Little Brown Men Have Allied With Old Arch Enemy Russia for Conquest of the World—Thinks They Are Able to Do It

NEW YORK, March 5.—"As one who helped to finance the late war of Japan against Russia," said Jacob Schiff this afternoon, "I say it has developed during the last few weeks that Japan has joined hands with that enemy of all mankind—Russia."

Schiff was speaking at a luncheon of the republican club. "Russia and Japan," he continued, "evidently have one purpose at present—to keep the great Chinese empire stifled."

"If we are not careful, if we do not show the right statesmanship, and if we do not have back of it the great moral force of the American people to defeat this purpose, we will be drawn into trouble."

"The most difficult problem the nation has to deal with," continued Mr. Schiff, "is the problem in the far east. I am sorry to have to say it, but we are in danger of war over this same question. As a friend of Japan, one who helped to finance the late war,

I regret the conclusion, but it is inevitable. "The Pacific," said Mayor Sulzberger of Philadelphia, who preceded Mr. Schiff, and whose remarks occasioned his declaration, "is now the commercial center of the world. On the eastern shores dwell the oldest civilizations. Heretofore we white men have said, 'We are Caucasians and they are yellow,' and we have expected them to bow accordingly. This they are not going to do. A conflict is inevitable. An empire where 400,000,000 manage to exist is governed by no mean statesmanship. Can they teach us or can we teach them? This question will precipitate trouble."

"Brute force will answer it and brute force always wins. Four hundred million can always overcome 100,000,000, in spite of modern tactics. "The imminent question with Japan is that she wants everything, but she will not be allowed to get everything. A controversy over the question of dominance is coming before the people of this country and coming soon."